

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME VII.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1887

NUMBER 8.

A QUESTION ABOUT Brown's Iron Bitters ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times, "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything?" Well, it is a question that any physician would prescribe IRON for which no respectable physician would prescribe IRON. Physicians recognize Iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquire of any leading chemist or manufacturer what article of iron that contains more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that Iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medicine. In like manner, it is a question asked prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfectly satisfactory iron combination had ever been found.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, however, does not injure the system, nor does it interfere with the absorption of other iron metals. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are an Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Bypapula, Natria, Chills and Favers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neuralgia—for all these ailments Iron is prescribed daily.

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The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. TAKE NO OTHER.

VLAS' ANNUAL REPORT.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE PAST YEAR.

Postmaster General Vlas' Annual Report to the President Showing the Present Condition of the Postoffice Department Figures and Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Postmaster General W. F. Vilas has completed his annual report to the president and furnished it to the press. He commences his report as follows:

"The following report presents an account of the transactions of this department and the operations of the postal service during the year ended with the 30th of June, 1887, the second complete fiscal year of your administration."

"The expectation of growth and improvement in the affairs of the postal service, indulged in previous reports, has been realized during the past year. In part arising from an extension of the limits of mailable matter of the fourth class, ordered to meet the requirements of trade, and from the receipts of the special delivery service, but chiefly from the greater employment of all postal facilities consequent upon the rising business prosperity of the country, faithfully reflected in the postal service, the revenues have gained upon the preceding year by nearly \$4,840,000, attaining a height never reached before, despite the restrictive operation of various reductions in the rates of postage. Upon the other hand, the study of economy has not been without effect in restraining the necessarily rising scale of expenditure, so that the increase of cash disbursements has but little overstepped \$2,000,000.

"Thus the deficiency charged upon the general treasury, which two years since was a round seven millions and a year ago but about seventy thousand less, has been reduced almost three-sevenths, while the fair argury from our present circumstances gives hope that during the current year it will nearly if not entirely disappear. If there shall remain at the year's end any excess of cash expenditure above receipts, it cannot be but much less than the postages upon the mail matter of the government itself, estimated to be at least two million annually, and reasonably its debt to the postal service. It may, therefore, be fairly affirmed that from the beginning of the current fiscal year the postal service has again become substantially self-sustaining; and the prediction ventured that the revenues be not further crippled, and only a similar ratio of increasing expenditure be held, the next fiscal year will yield a surplus, which should, under the same conditions, annually increase."

"It is proper, also, parenthetically, to add that expansion of the power and usefulness of the service has kept pace with its improved fiscal condition by much increase in the number of its postoffices, of its employes, of its routes and mileage of mail transportation, by additions to its fast mail, and other special features, and, indeed, in every branch of its work.

"The total number of postoffices of all classes on the 1st day of July, 1887, stood at 55,157, besides which there were also 613 branch offices or stations. Of the branch offices, all auxiliary to the postoffices in the larger cities, 454 are stations for the sale of stamps and stamped paper only, maintained at small cost; 41 others are also registration offices; 35 more are both registry and money order stations beside; and 79 more are carrier stations in addition, except that six of them do no money order business. The carrier stations are generally postoffices in all but name, having a superintendent, rented apartments, and suitable allowances.

"Among all the postoffices, 7,745 were on the 1st day of July money order offices, in addition to 108 money order stations; and 101 offices beside were authorized to issue postal notes.

"To bring the general figures up to a more recent date, the whole number of postoffices on the 1st day of October had become 55,444, of which 2,331 were salaried or presidential offices, distributed in classes and 53,053 were fourth class. Besides these were 625 branch offices or stations, an increase of 12 for the sale of stamps only. Of the whole, 6,098 were money order offices and 110 money order stations.

APPOINTMENTS.

"The appointments of postmasters numbered altogether during the fiscal year 13,379, of which 6,963 were to fill vacancies happening upon the expiration of commissions or by resignations; 2,554 upon removals or suspensions; 530 by death, and 3,043 to newly established offices. Of these appointments, 883 were upon your commission to vacancies which happened from the causes and in the respective numbers following: By expiration of commission, 350; by resignation, 122; by removal or suspension, 237; by death 30, and upon the assignment of fourth class offices to a presidential class, 145.

"A change of administration, resulting from the success in the election of a political party for a long period previously excluded from participation in government service, naturally constitutes a peculiar epoch in the course of appointments of postmasters, from which statistical information may be exhibited with an interest, if not a value, not attaching to the ordinary annual periods.

"Of the offices within the presidential classes, a careful review of the registers presents the following figures of the action taken between the date of your inauguration and the termination of the fiscal year under review. On the 4th of March, 1885. The entire number of presidential postoffices was 2,859; of these five have been discontinued, and 185 relegated to fourth class, leaving a remainder of 2,149.

"The following statement shows the comparative status of the incumbents of these offices at the end of the fiscal year, so far as disclosed by number and time of appointment, and the causes of vacancies: New appointments, 363; new appointments, on voluntary resignations, 415; new appointments, on deaths, 34; new appointments, on suspensions or removals, 192; reappointments, on expiration of commissions, 27; remaining under former commissions, 313; making a total of 2,149. Thus, the same incumbents held at

the end of the year 340 of these offices, and new ones were in possession of 1,809."

POSTOFFICE BUILDINGS.

Under the head of buildings for postoffices the postmaster general says: "The conviction has become strong in my mind, from the observation and experience enjoyed in this place, that the government should build its postoffices separately and solely for postal uses; that they should be constructed wholly by this department, and with requisite precautions of law to secure economy, suitability and harmony of design; that they should be built in every city or town where the magnitude of the service warrants an independent office, although from time to time only, perhaps, as the surplus revenues of the service will warrant.

"The department should be provided with an architect and practical builder, to be chief of the division of construction, some of whose clerks should be skilled draughtsmen and two or three competent inspectors be assigned to his aid. A moderate addition to the roster of the department will be amply sufficient if uniformity of design be required and followed. With the aid of the supervising architect of the treasury, or otherwise, and subject to proper approval, a design for a postoffice should be so devised that, with modification in size only, similar buildings may be built in different cities without limit of number, and all so designed and built that, while in its first construction the fairly prospective as well as immediate needs of each office shall be entirely met, great if not indefinite enlargement will be possible without impairment of the general plan or the utility of the portion first constructed, when further development or growth shall necessitate such action. To this end, as well as for proper security against fire, an ample space of ground—the relative dimensions of which might be prescribed by law—should be secured in the beginning, and jurisdiction as well as title properly ceded to the United States.

"Uniformity of design and plan in the exterior, and generally of the interior also, but with adaptable variations of the interior arrangement, to only a small extent necessary, appears so highly desirable that it should be established by law. It is a measure of equal justice to the different localities; it will afford to the eye everywhere instant advertisement of the character and objects of the structure as the national postoffice; it will insure the most serviceable office as well as tend to uniformity of administrative service and especially, it becomes a guaranty against extravagance in construction, the hints of cost being necessarily fixed thereby to a great degree, capable, even, of definition by statute."

MONEY ORDER SERVICE.

Of its money order service, Mr. Vilas says: "The money order service continued to increase in volume during the past year, the amount in the aggregate of domestic orders issued reaching \$117,462,660.89, and of international orders \$9,045,530.31; 3.2 per centum of increase over the preceding year in domestic orders, and 23.86 per cent. in foreign. The aggregate of postal notes issued was 1,768,824.81, and increase of but \$50,814.76. The reduction of the fee from 8 to 5 cents for domestic money orders not exceeding \$5, pursuant to the recommendation of two years ago, has operated to increase the use of this service to the remitters of small sums in a noticeable degree. The average amount of each order issued last year was but \$12.73 as against an average of \$14.33 in 1886, and larger sums in previous years. This is also indicated by the increase of 16.27 per cent. in the number of orders issued, and by the small increase in the use of postal notes. In like manner, the reduction of the fee for foreign orders operated an enlarged use of them, amounting to 24.72 per cent. in number. Complaints of improper payment of money orders numbered only forty-seven for the year, or one to each 194,450 orders paid. Of these a portion was recovered, others were shown to have been correctly paid, and but a mere trifle, by comparison, resulted in loss to postmasters or the government."

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

On this subject the report says: "The railway mail service, its extent, increase, changes, operations and conditions, presented in the report of the general superintendent, shows that at the close of the fiscal year there were 913 lines of railway post offices, an increase of 42, extending over 116,009.12 miles of railroad, an increase of 5,936.32; the clerks in the service numbered 4,851, an increase of 278; the total daily distance run by clerks was 130,958.53 miles, an increase of 7,213.35. The entire miles of service performed by clerks in crews was 107,067,643, a gain of 6,143,733 over the preceding year. These clerks handled 5,834,600,875 pieces of ordinary mail matter; 505,169,400 more than in the previous year. In railroad transportation there was an additional employment of 9,016 miles of newly built roads, the increased cost of which, not yet entirely adjusted, is estimated to be \$304,166.40.

"Unhappily the casualties to clerks in their perilous service were more numerous and distressing. Five were killed by accidents while on duty, forty-five were seriously and seventy-two slightly injured. Fifty were disabled to such extent that their places were filled for a time by acting clerks at the department's cost. In this connection I again urge the suggestions in my report for 1885, that some provisions be made for these servants of the government who are seriously maimed or permanently disabled in a service which puts them to such risks of life and limb. If the promise were kept, the argument might be well enlarged upon. The man who shall bring this deserving subject so effectively to the favor of congress as to secure the enactment of suitable legislation will earn for his benevolence and service the grateful homage of a faithful body of public servants and a monument in the hearts of all right feeling people."

"The postoffice cars in the service of the department number 433, of which but 342 are in ordinary use, and 90 are in reserve on different lines for contingencies. It is within bounds to affirm that all these might be to-day purchased or their duplicates manufactured for \$1,600,000; add for cleaning, etc., at \$20 per year each for 342 in use, \$240,240, the total is reached of but \$1,840,240. Yet simply for the use of these cars for the last year, including cleaning, etc., the department was under the annual rate of charge by the existing system of \$1,881,580, and the estimate deemed necessary to submit in prudent provision for the coming fiscal year, on the same basis, is \$2,000,000. In illustration, \$39,037.75 is an-

nually paid on one line for the use of four cars that might be built and fully equipped in the best modern style for less than \$17,500. And this in addition to the full weight pay for transportation, amounting in the case mentioned to \$504,573.69. Instead, then, of appropriating \$2,000,000 to rent the use of these cars for the coming year, why should not the appropriation be of a smaller sum to buy them, and of another, say \$350,000, for their keeping, the two together not aggregating the proposed sum? The department will thereafter gain at least \$1,500,000 per year while sustaining the cost of casualties."

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

The postmaster general says the following on the financial situation of his department: "The past four years constitute an interesting epoch in the financial history of the postal service. The fiscal year 1882 closed with a cash surplus of about \$1,400,000; and the year 1883 increased the amount to nearly \$2,600,000. With the single exception of the year 1885, there had been an annual deficiency in the revenues of the service to meet its expenditures for thirty years, sometimes of large, at others of small sums. Upon the concurrence of two years of surplus, the rate of letter postage was reduced from 3 to 2 cents, thus striking from the revenue one-third of its principal supply. This change took effect on the 1st of October, 1883, and was directly operative during but nine months of the fiscal year 1884. Its effect was marked, necessarily, and at the end of the year the historic deficiency was again restored to the ledger in the sum of three and a quarter millions. The increase in the employment of the service expected from cheapening of rates did not appear in the following year; but the revenue continued to diminish and the expenses to increase so that the 30th of June, 1885, found a balance of nearly \$9,000,000 against the service to be defrayed by the general treasury. This result was due, beyond doubt, to the general business depression prevailing from the autumn of 1883 in the financial circles of the country."

"Notwithstanding the already large deficiency, the act of 1885, which took effect on the first day of the fiscal year then approaching, imposed two further limitations upon the sources of revenue, by doubling the weight for the single rate of letter postage, making the unit an ounce instead of a half ounce, and diminishing by one-half the charge upon newspapers and periodicals, from two cents to one cent per pound. The measure of money loss of the former it is difficult to determine, but has been estimated as probably from \$80,000 to \$90,000; the loss by the latter is practically calculable sum, about \$1,200,000. Contemplating the consequences of these limiting changes in the postage rates, it was not anticipated that a loss deficiency than \$4,000,000 would be found on the 30th of June, 1886, although an increase in gross receipts sufficient to yield a total revenue of \$4,000,000 was estimated. The revenue came somewhat short, about \$61,000, of the latter sum, but the expenditures were found capable of reduction to less than the estimated total by so much that the deficiency, instead of increasing, was lessened nearly \$70,000, and amounted only to about \$6,000,000.

"The past fiscal year has been burdened by no change in the rates of postage, while the highly prosperous condition of business affairs, giving loose to the enterprise and activity of our people, has greatly augmented the employment of the service and improved its financial aspect. To keep supplied the rising demands upon it, some increase in the scale of expenditure has been requisite; yet the increase in gross revenues has been quite as far beyond that the year closed with a deficit of but \$4,000,000, reducing the postal burden on the general treasury nearly three-sevenths.

"The appropriation for transportation of the foreign mail was but \$375,000, and the deficiency in that item is, therefore, \$60,815.53. The appropriation to pay balances was \$100,000."

MAILABLE MATTER.

On the subject of the numerous complaints which have been received at the postoffice department relating to the present laws of fourth class matter, the postmaster general says: "The present law appears to go upon the theory that advertisements ought not to be permitted upon third and fourth class parcels. I am not able to discern any sound objection to this privilege, if the advertisement be so limited as to leave a sufficient space for the address, for post marking and rating, and for forwarding or return addresses. Such printing adds nothing of burden to the mails, and cannot be thought to limit their employment otherwise. More probably it increases it."

Traveling on His Voice.

Detroit, Dec. 1.—Eddie McCormick is seven years old, bright as the newest silver dollar, quick at repartee as a polished lawyer, could give the author of the great American game of draw points on fine play, sing like a young Campanini, and altogether one of the most precocious and talented children ever removed by his own volition from parental restraint and a mother's apron strings. Eddie was arrested here yesterday by one of the Pinkertons from Chicago, whence the boy had run away from his father's house, at 77 Dearborn avenue, six weeks ago to see the world on his own hook. McCormick pere is a responsible employee in Marshall Field & Co.'s store, lives in fine style, and is the father of a musical family. Little Eddie has a phenomenal voice for one so young, and was found delighting by his songs a crowd of men in a well known sporting saloon. He objected to going home, saying his papa was too strict with him for comfort. For six weeks he has successfully dodged the detective, often skipping out just in the nick of time. He has traveled thousands of miles on his voice.

\$10,000 Reward for a Bandit.

St. Louis, Dec. 1.—The governor of Culiacan, Mexico, has offered a reward of \$10,000 for the capture of the bandit Efracio Bernal. He has ruined and almost depopulated many districts of San Agustín, and his terrible massacres are known throughout the republic."

Two Negroes Killed.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 1.—Tuesday a farmer named Irby shot and killed two negro men who attacked him on his farm in Marlboro county, South Carolina, while he was endeavoring to drive them off his posted lands. Irby surrendered to officers of the law.

THE NAPOLEON OF BEAUTY

HORACE GREELEY'S SON-IN-LAW
CREATES A SENSATION.

He Acts as Best Man at a Wedding Ceremony and Expects the Bridegroom to Pay the Expenses—Bitter Feeling Over the Occurrence—The Correspondence.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 1.—The story that Col. Nicholas Smith, son-in-law of

Horace Greeley, had been guilty of sending in a bill for services as groomsman at a fashionable wedding here has leaked out. Some weeks ago Mr. E. J. Ovington, a China merchant of Brooklyn and Chicago, was married here to Miss Georgia Maize.

COL. SMITH. Miss Maize was a famous beauty, and the wedding was the most fashionable event of the season.

Col. Smith was asked by a family friend to be the best man of the groom and consented. Col. Smith left shortly afterward, and it was soon reported that he had sent a bill to Mr. Ovington for his services.

Friends of the colonel denied the report, but when Mr. Ovington was written to, he sent back the following letter:

"Replies to your dispatch, the letter of Nicholas Smith has mysteriously disappeared from my desk. It was written to the effect that I should pay him for his services at my wedding \$180. To be rid of him I paid him \$100, and would be glad if mine were no longer connected with him or my friends, to whom I owe an apology for his presence at my wedding, and with no other excuse save that he was almost a total stranger to me up to that time and he then intruded himself upon me. Evidently the man has to resort to desperation means for a living, and I am sorry for him.

E. J. Ovington."

It is said to be a matter of fact that on the night of the wedding Smith asked Ovington to indorse a note for \$2,000 for him, but his request was refused.

Col. Nicholas Smith is said to be one of the handsomest men in New York. He is a man of magnificent personal presence about forty-five or fifty years of age, and over six feet in height. He has a crown of fine gray hair, which he wears bushy-backed of his ears, and a clear cut, camel-like face, reminding one of the portraits of Washington. He is a Kentuckian by birth, but has made New York his home for several years past. His figure is a familiar one on New York streets. He married Miss Ida Greeley, the daughter of Horace Greeley. It is said that on the occasion of a visit to England where he was received in the highest circles of society his fine personal appearance was a subject of unusual remark and even attracted the attention of royalty itself.

When in New York Col. Smith makes the Astor House his home. There he was found last night, just after he had retired. He readily consented to see the newspaper man, and when informed of the object of the visit, quite readily explained his action in the Ovington matter. He said that his acquaintance with Mr. Ovington was hardly more than casual in its nature. He met him in Louisville, where both were visiting about a year ago, and where they met the young lady who afterward became Mrs. Ovington. The acquaintance between Mr. Ovington and Miss Maize ripened rapidly, and soon after the former's return to his home in Paris he proposed marriage to the young lady by cable and she accepted at once. Then Col. Smith wrote his congratulations, and offered to perform whatever service lay in his power for Mr. Ovington. The latter, a few months ago, cabled from Paris asking if he (the colonel) would be his best man at the coming wedding, and Col. Smith answered that he would. When Mr. Ovington came on from Paris for the ceremony Col. Smith did not see him, his visit being very brief, but he soon after had telegrams to come on to Louisville. This he did and acted as groomsman at the marriage. The remainder of Col. Smith's story was told in the correspondence and comments, which he submitted, declaring that in his application for reimbursement for expenses he only asked for actual money expended. Col.

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY BULLETIN will be delivered to any part of the city at 6 cents a week, or one year for \$3.

THE DAILY BULLETIN to any postoffice in the United States, postage prepaid, at twenty-five cents per month or three dollars per year.

THURSDAY EVEN'G, DEC., 1, 1887.

Notice.

The members of the Democratic Executive Committee for Mason County are requested to meet at the law office of Whitaker & Robertson in the city of Maysville on Monday, the 12th day of December next. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will come before it for action. Respectfully,

EMERY WHITAKER,
Ch'm'n Executive Committee Mason Co.

"REVOLUTION" is the watchword.

Look out for lively times in the near future. There is trouble a-brewin'.

It is settled that Newport is to lose her pipe works. They are to be removed soon to Riverside, Ohio. The citizens opposed the laying of a switch to connect the works with a railroad, and as a result that city loses her best industry.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE says: "One of the most successful novelties of the season, a piece that has been the talk of New York, where it made an instant hit, and for weeks created a furor, is Messayer's new comedy, 'We, Us Co.'"

THE MERCHANTS of Flemingsburg believe in "protection," and the town authorities do, too. They are enforcing an ordinance which requires outside merchants to pay a license of five dollars a day for every day they do business there.

IT IS A LITTLE early but the Harlan County Democracy have been heard from. At a meeting the other day they endorsed the administrations of Cleveland and Buckner, presented the name of James D. Black as their choice for Congress in the Eleventh District and then nominated Colonel Matt Adams for Governor in 1889.

THE REPUBLICAN CLUB of Lexington has selected the following gentlemen to represent it at the convention of clubs to be held at Chickering Hall, New York, December 15th, 16th and 17th: Colonel A. M. Swope, Colonel Wm. C. Goodloe, Judge George Denny, Sam D. Pinkerton and R. H. Stoll. The convention referred will discuss a question that is all-important to the Republican party—"What shall we do to be saved?"

MR. C. T. KNEESEAM, agent of the Juhling Coal Company, is a candidate for Wood and Coal Inspector at the approaching city election. Mr. Kneeseam has been a citizen of Maysville for several years, and has made many warm friends who will be glad of the opportunity to show the respect and esteem in which they hold him. He can be relied upon for a faithful discharge of the duties of the office, if elected.

THE STATE BOARD of Education desires to appropriately celebrate the semi-centennial of the Kentucky common school system, which is founded upon a bill which became a law February 16, 1838. The measure was originated by Hon. W. E. Bullock, of Jefferson County, who still survives, as does Rev. J. J. Bullock, the first Superintendent of Public Instruction and recently Chaplain of the United States Senate. The celebration will be in the form of an educational convention, to be held at Frankfort February 15-17. A programme will be prepared and duly announced.

RICH MINERAL and timber land near Beattyville was bought a few days ago at \$275 per acre. John Goff, of Clark County, is the purchaser. Commenting on the sale the Beattyville Enterprise says:

"In a few years the outside world will be amazed at the prices at which this valuable land was sold. They will wonder why they did not invest little money and make fortunes. Mr. Goff appreciates the opportunity. His children will rise up and call him blessed when he has passed away and they are reaping the fruits of his energy and sagacity."

THE RICHMOND REGISTER is even more pointed in its comments. It says:

"And yet there are men in Madison with money lying idle in bank who will stand by and see capitalistic from the North come in and gobble up the good things which are offered now, but which will soon advance out of sight. Mr. Goff is one of the few Kentuckians who appreciate the vast wealth stored in Eastern Kentucky, and who is taking time by the forelock."

\$500 Not Called For.

It seems strange that it is necessary to persuade men that you can cure their diseases by offering a premium to the man who fails to receive benefit. And yet Dr. Sage undoubtedly cured thousands of cases of obstinate catarrh with his "Catarrh Remedy," who would never have applied to him if it had not been for his offer of the above sum for an incurable case. Who is the next bidder for cure or cash?

A ROSS COUNTY MYSTERY.

An Aged Man Found Murdered Near Chillicothe, Ohio.

CHILlicothe, O., Dec. 1.—Tuesday morning a ghastly find was made out in Huntington township about seven miles from this city, showing that a murder had been committed but shrouding the whole affair in mystery.

Leonard Blessing, aged eighty-two years, and a bachelor, lived by himself in a small cabin among the hills of Huntington, with no neighbors within sight. Tuesday, while two young men, George and Lewis Riley, distant relatives of Blessing, were out hunting, they passed near his cabin, and observing that the door was open, started in to see how the old man was, when the appalling sight met their view of the body of Blessing lying on the floor lifeless and the face revealing that mortification had set in.

The neighborhood was informed and a messenger sent to this city for Coroner Kramer, who took with him a physician to the scene. A post-mortem examination was made, which revealed that four ribs on the right side were broken in several places, the collar bone broken off of the breast bone, the right lung crushed and the flesh contused. The physician who made the examination says that the wounds could not have been self-inflicted, nor could they have happened by accident; that the old man met his death from the blow received, and that they were dealt by a murderous hand. Suspicion attaches to nobody, and no cause can be assigned for the murder. The old man was very poor, and \$4.17 was found on his person. Nothing about the room had been disturbed. Even an old trunk, containing some of Blessing's effects, was not opened.

Blessing was so old that it is not probable that any body would have engaged in a quarrel with him, and he was too poor to be killed for money. Besides he was a harmless old man, and was not known to have had a single enemy. No motive can be shown for the murder, and there is much mystery about the whole affair.

KILLED THREE WIVES.

A North Carolinian Makes a Confession and Then Suicide.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 1.—Stephney Bailey, who it will be remembered murdered his wife about two weeks ago, burned her body in the furnace of a saw mill, and upon being arrested out his throat, died from the effects of his wounds Monday in the Berkeley county jail. A few hours before his death Bailey made the following confession to the jailer and a reporter, from which it appears that he was a veritable Blue Beard:

"My name is Stephney Bailey; I am about seventy years old. I have been married three times. I killed my first wife with a club; her name was Catherine; I buried her in the garden, and after a while it was found out, and the people dug her up and buried her in the graveyard; she had six children for me. My second wife's name was Mary; I killed her with a brick by hitting her in the head; I will not tell what I did with her body. She had one child for me, a boy; his name is Sabey; I don't know where he is. My third wife's name was Sally. She was unfaithful to me for a long time. I told the man to stop, but he would not, and kept up the intimacy with her. My wife and I had not been on good terms for three or four weeks. That day I laid in wait for her in a foot path, and as she came along I hit her on the head with an ax and killed her, and dragged her body in the bushes until that night. Then I sent my boy to the yard for a wheelbarrow, and when he came I sent him back to the house. Then I put the body into the wheelbarrow and carried it about a mile and put it in the furnace. At sunrise I started the fire, and about 8 or 9 o'clock it was found out. Sally and seven children for me."

Bailey evinced no repentance for his inhuman murders, and so hardened had he become in crime that he had forgotten the details and dates of his former butcheries.

Summer's Financial Circumstances.

Mr. Summer always lived within his income and never incurred a debt that he had not the means of paying at the time it became due. Within his income he was first just, then generous. During his first term in the Senate, he was dependent upon his pay as senator and a little copyright money for his support, although during a portion of that time he added somewhat to his income by lectures. In his latter days, however, he was rendered somewhat easier in circumstances by a small fortune that came to him by the successive death of several relatives. For much of his life he was a poor man in straitened circumstances, but he would never be obliged to any one for anything but kindness. He would not allow another to pay any expense that he incurred, not even a horse car fare. While making speeches during the presidential elections he would never allow the congressman in whose district he spoke, and who was to be most benefited by his efforts, to pay even his railroad fare.

He was no giftaker; he would interchange gifts as well as kind offices with others, but the balance of the obligation always remained on his side. His generosity to the servants of the houses in which he lived was proverbial. Sam Ward said that he lived like a pauper, but gave like a king. No one can wonder that the servants even temporarily in his employ were attached to him, when his consideration for, as well as his generosity, to them is fully understood. But without he kept within his income; barely, it may be, but still within. He was scrupulously conscientious, and never took a doubtful dollar.

Arnold Burges Johnson in The Cosmopolitan.

Wolves Among Cattle.

Three prospectors in Texas came upon a herd of 300 cattle the other day just as eight big gray wolves cut out a cow and calf and pitched upon them. The cow bellowed, and at once with a rush the herd gathered and drove away the wolves. The latter soon discovered another cow and calf, and made a rush for them, and, in spite of the frantic efforts of the mother, got the calf down; but again the herd came to the rescue, and this time chased the wolves until they gave up the contest and disappeared.—New York Sun.

Refused to Co-operate.

Little Julia is in the habit of saying "amen" to the grace her papa asks at table, and she usually says it heartily and with emotion. But she failed to say it altogether at breakfast a few mornings ago, and sat looking gloomily at the table, which had rather less on it than usual, and nothing that Julia liked. Some one at table asked why Julia was silent. "Pub," she said with a fine scorn, "I don't think I'll say amen for such a breakfast as this."—Boston Record.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

FURNISHED BY W. A. NORTON.
Yesterday Closing—May wheat, \$4 1/2; May corn, \$1 1/2; May oats, 23¢; January pork, \$14.60.
Today's Opening—May wheat, \$4 1/2; May corn, \$1 1/2; January pork, \$14.50.
Receipts of hogs, 29,000.

RETAIL MARKET.

Coffee, #1	20¢
Molasses, new crop, per gal.	45
Golden Syrup	40
Sorghum, Fancy New	40
Sugar, yellow, #1	50
Sugar, extra C. S.	50
Sugar, A. P. B.	75
Sugar, granulated, #1	75
Sugar, powdered, per lb.	100
Sugar, New Orleans, P. B.	60
Tapioca, #1	15
Coat Oil, head light, per gal.	120
Beeswax, clear, sides, per lb.	120
Bacon, Ham, P. B.	120
Bacon, Shoulders, per lb.	120
Butter, #1	120
Chickens, each	120
Eggs, 12 doz.	20
Flour, Limestone, per barrel	8
Flour, Old Gold, per barrel	15
Flour, Mayville Fancy, per barrel	15
Flour, Mason County, per barrel	15
Flour, Royal Parent, per barrel	15
Flour, Taylorville Family, per barrel	15
Flour, Graham, per sack	100
Honey, per lb.	20
Honey, #1, gallon	20
Meat, per peck	20
Lard, P. B.	10
Onions, per peck	40
Potatoes, per peck	25
Apples, per peck	40

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR MAYOR.

We are authorized to announce that W. C. PELHAM is a candidate for the office of Mayor at the January election, 1888.

We are authorized to announce that R. E. PEARCE, JR., is a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor at the January election, 1888.

We are authorized to announce that G. B. LEACH is a candidate for re-election to the office of Collector and Treasurer at the January election, 1888.

We are authorized to announce ADRIEN HOLMES as a candidate for Collector and Treasurer at the January election, 1888.

FOR MARSHAL.

We are authorized to announce that W. B. DAWSON is a candidate for the office of City Marshal at the January election, 1888.

We are authorized to announce JAMES H. REPPIN is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Marshal at the January election, 1888.

FOR WHARFMASTER.

We are authorized to announce C. M. PHILBERT as a candidate for re-election to the office of Wharfmaster at the January election, 1888.

FOR WOOD AND COAL INSPECTOR.

We are authorized to announce C. T. KNEESEAM as a candidate for Wood and Coal Inspector at the January election, 1888.

FOR COUNCILMAN.

We are authorized to announce JOHN MANAGAN as a candidate for Councilman from the First ward at the January election, 1888.

Second Ward—

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM C. SHACKLEFORD as a candidate for Councilman from the Second ward at the January election, 1888.

Third Ward—

We are authorized to announce E. A. ROBINSON as a candidate for Councilman from the Third ward at the January election, 1888.

Fourth Ward—

We are authorized to announce ROBERT FICKLIN as a candidate for Councilman from the Fourth ward at the January election, 1888.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce JOHN W. ALEXANDER as a candidate for Sheriff at the August election, 1888, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

Christmas! Christmas!

Money saved is money made! Look what you can buy at L. HILL'S, corner Third and Limehouse streets:

3 pounds Standard Tomato's	10
1 pound choice new Raisins	10
1 pound best Layer Raisins	15
2 pounds best Seedless Raisins	25
2 pounds new Loghans	15
2 pounds new English Walnuts	35
2 pounds choice Mince Meat	15
1 pound Malaga Grapes	15
1 dozen large, sweet Florida Oranges	80
1 gallon pure, sweet, Crab Cider	20
1 can good, sweet Corn	10
1 can good Baking Powder	15
1 dozen large Pickles	5
1 gallon best Sauer Kraut	25
1 can good Fresh Oysters	20
10 bars good Soaps	25
2 pounds new Mixed Nuts	25
1 pound good Roasted Coffee	25
4 pounds choice new Rice	25
1 gallon best Coal Oil	10
1 pound best Slick Candy	10
3 cans genuine Imported Peas	50

Prunes! Prunes! Prunes! —Now only 6 cts. per pound.

L. HILL,
Originator of Low Prices.

The Cantata is for the benefit of Mrs. Beissier Oton and Haucke's Reed and Brass Band.

23 st

NORTHEASTERN

KENTUCKY : TELEPHONE : COMPANY

Has connection with the following places:

Mayville, Helms, Mt. Olivet,

Mayfield, Bardstown.

Office in Mayville—W. W. Holton's Dry Goods Store, No. 9 East Second street.

JOHN ANNA M. FRAZER.

—37 Second street, dealer in—

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, MILLINERY,

School Supplies, etc. Call and examine my

new line of Fall and Winter Goods.

House, Sign and—

Ornamental Painter.

THE FINEST IN THE LAND! W. H. MEANS' \$3.00 SHOES, AT HONAN'S; TRY A PAIR.

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.

THURSDAY EVEN'G, DEO., 1, 1887.

INDICATIONS: "For Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia fair weather, slowly rising temperature."

CRESCENT heel plates, free at Miner's.

SCARLET fever is very prevalent at Lexington.

REGULAR meeting of the City Council to-night.

CALIFORNIA dried and canned fruit, at Calhoun's.

JAMES KIMBLE, of Manchester, has had his pension re-issued.

HEEL plates on rubbers are a great saving. Put on free at Miner's.

R. J. M. EVANS is engaged in a meeting in the South Frankfort Presbyterian Church.

MARGARET E. CHILDS has sold and conveyed to Amelia E. Clarkson two lots in Cliften for \$75 each.

Some old-time contests for councilmen can be looked for in several wards at the approaching city election.

Forevery dollar's worth of goods bought from J. Ballenger, jeweler, you get ticket on \$500 pair of diamond eardrops.

A corps of engineers will reach Paris this week with the preliminary survey of the Paris, Georgetown & Frankfort Railroad.

CAPTAIN WATT SHEDD of the steamer St. Lawrence is sporting an elegant gold-headed cane, the gift of Captain Gus Honshell.

W. W. BALL has sold and conveyed to Mrs. Mary E. Rains a double frame house on the west side of Maddox avenue for \$1,000 cash.

JOE O'DONNELL has resumed his situation with Paul Hoeftlich & Bro., drygoods merchants of Market street, and will be glad to have his friends call.

MRS. FENTON COOPER and others have sold and conveyed to Thomas D. Glasscock one acre, three rods and seven poles of land on Phillips' Creek for \$25.

MAYSVILLE Commandery No. 10, K. T., gave its annual banquet last night. A large crowd of Sir Knights were present and enjoyed the good things spread before them.

CHARLES L. ANDERSON and others have conveyed to David C. Fraze fifty-five and twenty-two hundredths acres of land on the Washington and Taylor's Mill dirt road for \$6,350.30.

A PROUD father in Duquesne, Pa., has named his first boy Thomas Benton Schnatterly Boyle Cleveland Genius-of-Liberty Fleming. And the child was still living at last accounts, too.

"WE, US & CO." was written to amuse—and it does amuse. It amused those in the orchestra as well as those in the top gallery. That's what all our exchanges say. At opera house to-night.

BALLENGAR, the jeweler, will sell you Christmas presents as cheap as you can buy anywhere, and for every dollar's worth of goods you buy of him you get ticket on \$500 pair of diamond eardrops.

MR. JOHN B. HOLTON of Washington, has been granted a patent for an improved gate. He is now making preparations to place his invention upon the market. The Scientific American speaks very highly of the gate.

The one-story brick building Mr. J. T. Kackley is having put up in the rear of his gallery on Second street will be forty feet in length and about eighteen feet in width. It will be occupied by Mr. Robert Bissell as a plumbing establishment.

MESSES. A. BOA, of Lexington, and Sam Ganoichio, of Winchester, are in town making preparations to open out a confectionery and restaurant in the rooms which have been occupied for some time by Mr. Robert Bissell as a plumbing establishment.

HOPPER & Murphy, the jewelers, have an elegant line of gent's and ladies' cuff buttons. Call and see them; and with every dollar's worth of goods they give a chance on the elegant combination ring and stud, worth \$300—\$300 paid in money if winner prefers. Read their "ad."

IMAGINE a series of situations, ridiculous but irresistibly funny in the full sense of the word, a dialogue that sparkles with wit from beginning to end, plenty of good music by very competent vocalists, and a cast each member of which is fully able to make his or her part as effective as possible—imagine all this and you will form a very clear idea of the plot and performance of "We, Us & Co."—New York News.

HIEATT STILL MISSING.

A Reward of \$100 Offered for the Recovery of His Body.

S. W. Hieatt, mention of whose mysterious disappearance was made a few days ago in the BULLETIN, is still missing.

Hieatt left the home of his father near Minerva on the morning of Nov. 21st, to go to Ripley. His father gave him \$20 that morning with which he intended fitting himself out with some new clothes. At Ripley he fell in with a crowd of fellows and got to drinking. During the day he became very much intoxicated, and in the afternoon was taken to the steamer Hattie Brown by a friend named Bullock. Bullock turned him over to another friend from near Dover with the request to see that Hieatt got off at that place. Hieatt was taken into the cabin, and that was the last seen of him. A negro boy has been found who says he saw Hieatt get off the boat before he left Ripley, and another party says he saw Hieatt on the grade after the Brown had gone. The opinion prevails that he fell off the boat and was drowned.

The young man's father, Jas. M. Hieatt, has offered a reward of \$100 for the recovery of his son's body. The missing man is twenty-eight years old, about five feet high; has dark brown hair and brown mustache. He was dressed in dark coat and vest, pale brown jeans pants, and brown overcoat.

A Wonderful Freak of Nature is sometimes exhibited in our public exhibitions. When we gaze upon some of the peculiar freaks nature occasionally indulges in, our minds revert back to the creation of man, "who is so fearfully and wonderfully made." The mysteries of his nature have been unraveled by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, and through his knowledge of those mysteries he has been able to prepare his "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a specific for all blood taints, poisons and humors, such as scrofula, pimples, blisters, eruptions, swellings, tumors, ulcers and kindred afflictions. By druggists.

Warning to Negligent School Trustees.

About seventy-five of our school trustees were indicted at our recent Circuit Court for failing to provide good school houses in their various districts. This is what should have been done long ago, but no court has ever instructed the grand jury to look into the condition of school houses till this term, when our excellent Judge Boyd very forcibly impressed them with the necessity of taking some action concurrent with that of the school officers, to effect a change for good in the educational interests of the county.—Bentonville Enterprise.

Brilliant Social Event.

The reception given last night by Mr. and Mrs. George L. Cox at their elegant residence on Third street was one of the most brilliant social events that has occurred in Maysville for many a day. The parlors were filled with guests, who enjoyed themselves dancing and card-playing.

Mrs. Cox was assisted in receiving the guests by Miss Timberlake, of Winchester, and Miss Farrow, of Mt. Sterling.

G. A. R.

The officers and members of Joseph Heiser Post No. 13, G. A. R., are earnestly requested to be present at next regular meeting on Saturday, December 3rd. Business of importance and the election of officers for the ensuing term. By order of Post.

M. C. Hutchins, Commander.
T. M. Lüman, Adjutant.

Coal Elevators Sold.

William Wormald has bought the Maysville Coal Elevators, paying therefor \$20,000. The Guarantee Committee paid \$38,750 for the property, and the difference is the cost of the right of way for the railroad.

Personal.

Mrs. O. G. Layton has returned from a visit at Helena.

Mr. D. L. Anderson, of Greenslade, Ind., has been here for a few days visiting friends.

Mr. Paul Sawyer, of Frankfort, arrived Tuesday evening on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Hawthorne Hill.

Mrs. Beiswenger, of Madisonville, O., is visiting the family of Joseph Brenner, of West Fourth street.

Mr. Hiram T. Pearce, of Maysville, formerly connected with the wheel factory in this city, is here on a visit of several days.—Lexington Transcript.

Benoni Carl, who formerly lived near this city, had a large lot of goods stolen a few nights ago from his store at Stepmont, three miles west of Owingsville. Among other things carried away were a lot of boots and shoes, tobacco and cigars. The postoffice being in the same building, the thieves took all the postage stamps and postal cards on hand. A considerable sum of money belonging to the merchant and the postoffice was also taken. The party were on horseback, but the ground being very dry it was impossible to trail them. It is reported that the Government has offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of the thieves.

To-DAY is the day of salvation for those who expect to vote at the approaching city election and have failed to pay their taxes.

DR. SMOOT was called to Flemingsburg this morning to attend to Dr. Gordon's practice during the latter's absence at Lamar, Mo. Dr. Smoot will remain at Flemingsburg for several days.

THE ladies who are to take part in the "Queen of Fame" entertainment to-morrow night are requested to meet at the opera house to-morrow afternoon promptly at 1 o'clock for rehearsal.

If there is any truth in the following couplet, one can have some idea of what to expect in the shape of weather:

"If there be ice in November that will bear a duck,
There will be nothing thereafter but sleet and muck."

THE drama "Above the Clouds" will be presented by the Minerva Dramatic Club in the Baptist Church at that place on the evening of December 16th. Proceeds for the benefit of the Minerva Seminary. General admission 25 cents.

DR. P. A. GORDON, of Flemingsburg, left for Lamar, Mo., this morning, having been called there by the sickness of Miss Anna Smoot, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Smoot, who formerly lived at Tuckahoe, this county. Miss Smoot is seriously ill with diphtheria.

THE box-sheet for the "Queen of Fame" entertainment at the opera house to-morrow night is now open at Taylor's. Those who wish to express their appreciation of the kindness rendered by Mrs. Oton and Haucke's Reed and Brass Band in the past, should secure tickets at once.

LIMA GRIFFITH, a young man living two miles south of Flemingsburg, came to that place a few days ago for medicine for his mother, and on his return he was attacked by vertigo, falling from his horse and sustaining injuries which induced brain fever. His recovery is considered doubtful.

THE "Queen of Fame" was a success at Augusta, and the same ladies will appear in it at the opera house to-morrow night. The excellent music by Haucke's Reed and Brass Band will be an additional attraction. Let all show their appreciation of home talent by attending this entertainment.

SAM GANICHO, who for three years has been a clerk at S. Dinelle's restaurant, has gone to Maysville where he will open a confectionery and restaurant. Mr. A. Bona, of Lexington, will be a partner in the business. Sam is a good boy and has many friends who wish him great success in his new home.—Winchester Sun.

On her down trip this week the towboat Mink sank a barge of fire-clay opposite Higginsport. The barge was an old one and is supposed to have been filled with water and gone to pieces. It was owned by Portsmouth parties and was insured. A young man was asleep in the caboose on the barge, and saved his life with difficulty.

THE Carlisle Mercury says a barber named Thomas Livas is implicated with James Lindsey in the charge of stealing about \$275 from the office of the Kentucky Capital at that point. Lindsey is well connected. He and Livas were first arrested on the charge of running away with a horse and buggy belonging to Bramlette & Tempelman.

G. A. R.

In speaking of the college at North Middletown, a correspondent of the Kentuckian-Citizen says: "All departments are well filled with enthusiastic workers, but we hear that the art department deserves special mention. Professor Peary is certainly to be congratulated on securing so distinguished an artist as is Mrs. J. O. Clarke, of Maysville."

THE social event at Germantown this week is the marriage of Mr. S. D. Rigdon and Mrs. Nepple E. Renaker, which takes place to-day in the M. E. Church, South. The groom is postmaster at Germantown, and is one of the prosperous young merchants at that place. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Dora. She is a lady of lovely disposition and a favorite among her friends.

BENONI CARL, who formerly lived near this city, had a large lot of goods stolen a few nights ago from his store at Stepmont, three miles west of Owingsville. Among other things carried away were a lot of boots and shoes, tobacco and cigars. The postoffice being in the same building, the thieves took all the postage stamps and postal cards on hand. A considerable sum of money belonging to the merchant and the postoffice was also taken. The party were on horseback, but the ground being very dry it was impossible to trail them. It is reported that the Government has offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of the thieves.

"What will you advance on that?" he asked hoarsely.

"Well, say \$10."

"Never."

"Well, \$25 is the best I can do; the risk on its being stolen is so great."

"Give me the money," and the poor man departed.

What Miss Cleveland Wears.

[New York World.]

MISS ROSE ELIZABETH Cleveland wears to her classes every day in Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's school a demin-trained black wool gown without trimming or drapery; the bodice is plain and pointed in front, with puffed sleeves and a Medici collar. Her hair is dressed high in puffs, held with a tall comb, and a few loose locks on her brow.

Where Newcomers are Appreciated.

[Atherton (Kan.) Globe.]

A new man recently located in Leavenworth, and the people gave him a banquet.

We have the Only Machine
IN THIS PLACE.

BUY YOUR RUBBERS OR US
and have
Plates
put on
them.



Crescent Heel Plate Machine.
Plates on Rubbers double their wear.

CRESCENT

HEEL PLATES,

FOR RUBBERS, is a positive saying. Prevents cutting at the heel. Doubles the wear. Plates attached FREE on Rubbers bought at

MINER'S
Shoe Store.

HOPPER & MURPHY,

—The Reliable and Leading—

JEWELERS,

are now exhibiting the largest and most elegant line of JEWELRY and suitable HOLIDAY PRESENTS ever shown in our city, and in addition to every dollar's worth of goods sold a ticket is given, which entitles you to a chance on a DIAMOND RING valued at \$300. No fictitious value, but hard cash, if you desire. No. 43 Second street, Maysville, Ky.

CLOAKS.

We have just received an invoice of Wraps bought at the closing sale of an Eastern manufactory at about 50 cents on the dollar, and offer them at correspondingly low prices. Note a few of the drives:

Twenty-five New Markets at \$3.50, worth 6.50; twenty-five New Markets at 5.00, worth 10.00; twenty-five New Markets in Brown and Black, handsome goods, at 7.50, worth 15.00; fifteen Children's Sacque Cloaks at 1.00; twenty Havelocks at 1.50; twenty-five Ladies' Short Wraps at 4.00, worth 6.00.

BIG DRIVES IN DRESS GOODS!

thirty-eight-inch All Wool Tricots at 40 cents; thirty-eight-inch All Wool Serges 35 cents; elegant Cloth Suits, with Braided Panels, at 8.25, former price 12.50. UNDERWEAR—a magnificent stock at extremely low prices.

BROWNING & CO.,

No. 3 East Second St. Maysville.

THE MODEL HUSBAND.

No health-lift in his house bushe,
Nor strength available for rowing,
Nor ability to swing anything,
Like that to keep his muscles growing.
He cuts and splits the kindling wood,
To sit the ashes early risen;
Brings up the coal, the noble soul;
And in this way he exercises.

—[Boston Courier.]

City Items.

Try Langdon's City Butter Crackers.
School books and school supplies upon most favorable terms, at G. W. Blatterman & Co's.

Come early and have your life-size portrait made. Makes a valuable Christmas present. Kackley's gallery.

The latest styles of wall paper and ceiling decorations, at J. C. Pecor & Co.'s drug and book store.

D. Hunt & Son are offering great gains in dry goods and cloaks. A rare opportunity for a genuine bargain. See them.

One hundred stamp photos or twenty-four minettes given free with every order for one dozen cabinets, at Kackley's gallery.

It Comes High in Cincinnati.

[Cincinnati Telegram.]
A mysterious-looking man entered Mike Lipman's pawn-shop last night and, after glancing nervously about him to be sure he was free from observation, cautiously drew from under his coat a lump of coal the size of a cigar box.

"What will you advance on that?" he asked hoarsely.

"Well, say \$10."

"Never."

"Well, \$25 is the best I can do; the risk on its being stolen is so great."

"Give me the money," and the poor man departed.

What Miss Cleveland Wears.

[New York World.]

MISS ROSE ELIZABETH Cleveland wears to her classes every day in Mrs. Sylvanus Reed's school a demin-trained black wool gown without trimming or drapery; the bodice is plain and pointed in front, with puffed sleeves and a Medici collar. Her hair is dressed high in puffs, held with a tall comb, and a few loose locks on her brow.

Where Newcomers are Appreciated.

[Atherton (Kan.) Globe.]

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A BANK WRECKER'S TRIAL

THE JURY CHOSEN TO TRY E. L. HARPER AT CINCINNATI.

A Statement of the Case in Court and the Testimony of the Government Begun. Misapplication and Embezzlement are the Two Principal Charges.

CINCINNATI Dec. 1.—The jury has been seceded to try E. L. Harper, the late vice-president of the defunct Fidelity National bank. The twelve men were seceded without exhausting the first panel of fifty names. The names and postoffice address of each is as follows:

Clarkson Butterworth, Wilmington, Clinton county; farmer.

Z. D. Fisher, Madisonville, Hamilton county; storekeeper.

William Martindale, Xenia, Green county; carpenter.

Raymond Gee, New Richmond, Clermont county; farmer.

Edward Roberts, Harpersburg, Warren county; farmer.

John Stevenson, Xenia, Green county; farmer.

Clark Taylor, Arabia, Lawrence county; storekeeper.

John R. Turner, Laurel, Clermont county; farmer.

Kiefer Westlake, Troy, Miami county; farmer.

Silas Williamson, Bethany, Butler county; farmer.

Jeremiah Wenger, Dayton, Montgomery county; farmer.

William Yingling, Hanging Rock, Lawrence county; farmer.

Mr. Burnett in his remarks to the jury stated that the two general charges against Harper were misappropriation and embezzlement, and that the testimony would prove it so. From the day of the organization of the Fidelity bank, Harper as director and vice president had practised the abstraction of the bank's moneys and funds to carry on his speculations in Chicago wheat. Harper used Hopkins as a tool. That Harper had discontinued paper of the Riverside iron and steel works, an insolvent concern, and that Harper raised various other large sums of money in a criminal way.

Mr. Burnett reviewed all the points elaborately and clearly, speaking three-quarters of an hour. Maj. C. H. Blackburn, counsel for Harper, then presented his side of the case in a low tone of voice and very briefly. "With the submission of a single point," he said, "it is already manifest to each man upon the jury that the inquiry involved is of such a character as must present a voluminous account—an intricate commercial transaction—attended, possibly, with many complications." He added that on the testimony to be produced the jury "could not find Harper guilty of criminal violation of the National banking laws."

After the case had been stated an adjournment for the day was taken.

The jury slept on cots in the court room last night. They were guarded by United States Deputy Marshals Kierstel and Costello. Every one of the jury is an early riser, and all were up at 4 a.m. At 7 they took breakfast at the Dennison house. At an early hour the officials of the United States court were busily engaged. The prosecutors were in earnest consultation with witnesses. Deputy Marshal Rohner stepped nimbly about.

A few spectators straggled in about 9:30. At 9:45 the space outside the bar was comfortably filled, and by 10 a.m. standing room was at a premium.

The prosecutors were at their desks armed with books and papers by ten minutes of ten.

E. L. Harper, followed by Mrs. Harper and Miss Matthews, arrived four minutes before ten. Major Blackburn and Judge Wilson reached the court room about the same time.

At two minutes past ten Judges Jackson and Sage took their seats, while the jury filed slowly in. One juror, Silas Williamson, did not respond. Judge Sage stated that he had permitted him to go to the country last night.

United States Attorney Burnet offered as evidence the certificate of the officers and directors of the Fidelity bank and also its charter. Both were read to the court and jury.

The first witness for the government, J. W. Hoyt, took the stand at 10:30. Mr. Hoyt and Joseph W. Wilshire were the brokers employed by Harper to corner the Chicago wheat market. Mr. Hoyt is thirty-five years old, has keen gray eyes, a peculiarly slender nose and large, reddish-brown mustache. His demeanor on the witness stand was that of a cool, shrewd business man. He was armed with books and documents, to which he referred from time to time in a very calm, precise manner. While his testimony was being given Harper smiled and nudged Maj. Blackburn frequently.

The government sought to introduce testimony in regard to Benjamin Hopkins' dealings with Hoyt. This was objected to. The evidence was admitted upon the statement of the prosecutor that he proposed to connect the transaction with Harper, and with the understanding that it would be ruled out in case this connection was not shown.

The witness testified that the first purchase by Hopkins—5,000 bushels of September wheat—was made January 10, 1896. Numerous purchases were made during the year, the amount and date of each purchase being given.

A series of drafts were presented to Mr. Hoyt, and identified by him. They were drawn by the Fidelity National bank upon the Chemical National bank and other banks in favor of J. W. Hoyt, and were signed, some by E. L. Harper, vice president, and others by Benjamin E. Hopkins, assistant cashier. All these drafts were sent to Irwin, Green & Co., of Chicago, as margin on grain purchases.

Mr. Hoyt testified that his dealings were all with Benjamin E. Hopkins; he had never spoken to E. L. Harper. Hopkins gave him checks signed by himself. With these he (Hoyt) purchased of the exchange clerk drafts and letters of advice in favor of Irwin, Green & Co. and C. J. Kershaw & Co., of Chicago. Hoyt said that he went to Chicago the next day after the wheat market broke and went directly to the Exchange National bank. There he met Joseph W. Wilshire, Kershaw, Irwin, the bank cashier, and several of the bank officials. While in Chicago he received two drafts for \$100,000 each, executed by the Fidelity National bank.

The cross-examination of Hoyt was brief. He said he was a broker on margin. Had known Hopkins about two years, but had never met Harper in his life.

Judge Jackson: "Did any valuable con-

sideration move Hopkins when he gave these checks?"
No, Sir."
The second witness for the government, was C. W. Kershaw, a Chicago grain merchant. Mr. Kershaw, although in the grain business for twenty-five years, looks very much like a retired farmer. He is about sixty years old, wears a full beard, tinged with gray. He has a well-shaped head that is beginning to lose its hair covering.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a terse and spicy Manner.

The Democratic majority in Virginia was 42%.

Gold has been struck in Montgomery county, Maryland.

State Auditor W. R. Miller, of Arkansas, died Monday.

Chicago council wants the gas trust's charter forfeited.

Hawaiian assembly ratifies a further loan of \$2,000,000 from England.

James G. Blaine is expected to reach San Francisco from Japan, June 20.

High bridge over the Mississippi at Dubuque, Iowa, was dedicated Tuesday.

At Huron, Dak., John H. Gowen and daughter were suffocated by coal gas.

Charles Heimberger, of Meadville, Pa., is alive and healthy with a bullet in his head.

Henry Overstolz, an aged and wealthy citizen and ex-mayor of St. Louis, died Tuesday.

Jack Dempsey wants to fight Pete McCoy, Kellher and the "Marine" at intervals of two weeks.

The king of Corea will send ministers to England, France, Germany, Russia and the United States.

Governor of Guatamala; Mexico, has offered \$10,000 reward for the capture of Eracio Benai, a noted bandit.

Creedon, Leahy & Co., wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, Chicago, assigned liabilities, \$80,000; assets, \$53,000.

Three voodoo doctors are charged with setting fire to a bed and burning James Wilson, aged three, at St. Louis.

John B. Laing & Co., of London, Ont., wholesale dry goods dealers, have failed; assets, \$50,000; liabilities, \$100,000.

While driving a nail into a scantling saturated with nitro-glycerine August Gunther, Hancock, Mich., was blown up. He will die.

Henry Irving's performance of "Faust" in New York Tuesday night realized \$2,031.50, which will be turned over to the Beecher monument fund.

Jacob Rheinhardt, who had wealth parents in Germany, came to Philadelphia last spring with \$800. Recently he began drinking and Saturday drank eighteen cocktails in forty-five minutes. He is now in the promised land.

Mrs. Able, living near Oakland, Cal., was supposed to be dead and in a coffin, when she awakened from a trance and knocked the mourners silly. Seeing her surroundings she fainted, was carried into the next room and gave birth to a male child.

Congressman Daugherty, of Florida, permitted some men to work on his Georgia plantations on Sunday. The Sunday law is very strict there and the honorable gentleman was arrested for its violation. At the trial he swore that he never did a lick of work in his life. He was discharged.

FINNCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations of the Money, Stock, Produce and Cattle Market for Nov. 30.

NEW YORK—Money 3% per cent. Exchange steady. Government steady.

Currency sixes, 12½ bid; four coupons, 12½ four-and-a-half, 10½ bid.

The stock market opened firm and on some buying by the bull leaders prices advanced ½ to 1½ per cent. by the first call. The advance was hardly recorded when there was free selling.

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MODERN CHAMBER SUITS,

Latest Styles of Parlor Work, Folding Bed Lounges and Beds, Sideboards, Bookcases, Wardrobes and all other articles in the line of

Household FURNITURE,

that will make it interesting to buy.

Our trade is increasing, and to make it boom, we have made prices to suit the times. We carry a

large stock, and are the drivers of low cash prices. Come and see; we will treat you right. Remember, square dealing at

Cheapest.

FLOUR—Fancy, \$3 60@45; family, \$3 20@

3 10½; bread, 2 10½; Missouri P. O. 10½

C. C. & C. I. 12½ N. Y. Central 10½

Illinoian 12½ Northwestern 10½

Pel. Lao. & W. 13½ do preferred 14½

Illinoian Central 11½ Ohio & Miss. 23½

Kansas & Texas 18½ Pacific Mail 39

Lake Shore 9½ St. Paul 12½ Western Union 7½

NEW YORK—Food to choice butchers, \$3 00@

3 15½ fair to prime, 3 10½@35;

WHEAT—Unwashed fine merino, 12½@15;

CORN—No. 3 mixed, 51 35½@45; No. 2 mixed, 52 25½@45;

OATS—No. 3 mixed, 30 45@30; No. 2 mixed, 31 10@25; No. 1 white, 32 10@35;

PORK—Amyl, \$1 75@15 00; regular, \$1 14 50@14 50;

LARD—Kettle, 7½@7 75;

POULTRY—20 lbs. chickens, \$1 75@2 00

PEAS—Unwashed fine merino, 12½@15;

ONIONS—Unwashed fine merino, 12½@15;

DAIRY—Select butchers, \$5 40@50; fair to

good packing, \$5 30@45; fair to good light, \$4 60@45;

HOISSES—Select butchers, \$5 40@50; fair to

good packing, \$5 30@45; fair to good light, \$4 60@45;

SHEEP—Common to fair, \$1 80@25; good to

choice, \$1 10@25; common to fair, \$1 50@25;

GOATS—Common to fair, \$1 40@25; good to

choice, \$1 10@25;

CATTLE—Food to choice butchers, \$1 50@25;

STOCKERS—\$2 00@25; feeders, \$2 50@30;

calves, \$2 00@30;

PIGGIES—\$1 00@15;

SWINE—\$1 00@15;

PIGEONS—\$1 00@15;

CHICKENS—\$1 00@15;

DUCKS—\$1 00@15;

GUINEA FOWLS—\$1 00@15;

PIGEON FOWLS—\$1 00@15;